SOUTHERN CENTRAL
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
THE Fifth Annual Fair of the Southern Cent, ral Agricultural Association, will beheld during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, which is the day of the fifth annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia.

The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adopted the following General rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adopted the following General Resoutations.

Ist The Fair Grounds and Buildings will be opened for visitors on Monday morning, and continue open until Friday evaning. It is therefore desirable that all persons having articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or Saturday, the 9th and 10th August when a Committee will be there ready to receive them.

24. The Association has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping of articles which may be placed in the hands of its officers and committees, (the owner taking a check for the same.) until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them opportunty to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richerd Peters, David W.

to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. Lewis, Wm. Ezzard, and James M. Cathouo, are appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhibition, shall have first been entered in the Secretary's book or registry—then labelled with the owner's name and residence—and price, if for sale—giving to the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees on premiums; and also to employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement and labelting of articles.

4th. There will positively be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article cont for exhibition—the statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For instance, if a Machine, a statement of is powers and uses, cost, time of invention, and any other fact deemed valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, mode of preparation of land and soil, manure and time of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animal, the pedigree or stock, age, mode of raising, &c. If Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by children or very old persous the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of collecting such information as may be worth publishing in the transactions of the Seciety, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice, that a premium will not be awarded to any article, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statements, made out in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the press.

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Socie-

in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the press.

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Societies are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consulation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the improvements in farming, tillage, draining and manuring, which have been or are in progress of being adopted. The leading products of their countiess the modes of preparation, time of planting and modof cultivation. The means and measures of preserving and increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the serveral county societies would make up an amount of valuable information to be sent out in the published transactions of the Society.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange

Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange We request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale —such

as choice seeds, machines, stock, &c.—to carry them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition for a premium.

7th. Premiums.—It is impossible to name in a notice like this all, the various articles to which premiums will be granted. However comprehensive we might make any enumerated list there would still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving premiums, lest therefore the announcement of premiums for particular articles might be construed by someinto an exclusion of all articles unannounced, the Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and valuable improvements or inventions in any of the departments, a premium of a cup worth \$10 will be given; on the second best articles a cup worth \$5 will be given; on the third best \$2.50; on the fourth an honor. And on all articles of the highest merit in the remaining depart ments a cup worth \$5 will be given; on the second best \$2.50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, 2d honor. On miner and miscellaneous articles, premiums from one to three dollars—these, however, are general regulations, and in particular case or cases of peculiar merit the committees will be permitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule.

8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned particularly to the Ladies for their garden products, fruits, flowers paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance

fruits, flowers paintings, needle work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely ne-

fruits, flowers paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely necessary to a proper management.

9th. The facilities of getting to this central point induce us to invite, and to expect the presence and contributions of many of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern Central Agricultural Association.

10th. The President upon a consultation with such members as he can call to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective departments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles classed and arranged in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of this arrangement, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will here repeat, and enjoin upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition may be received and arranged on Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of articles, and thereby have ample time to make their respectives.

6col. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit the work it is afform they might otherwise commit the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit The amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit the ment of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a conde

Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of articles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition continuing the whole time.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting, immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Macon, State and Georgia Railroads, to run accommodation cars early every morning and late in the afternoon, to Griffin, Marietta, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the Fair.

of the good Hotels at those places while in nee upon the Eair.

The citizens of Atlanta have provided table quarters for Committees and Officers, ners engaged in the laborious business of

the fair.

15th. The Scoretary is directed to publish these regulations in the Cultivaton, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Assungements. Sec'y Southern Compal Agricultural Association

MATHEWES & ROPER, Ractors and Commission Merchants, for Cotton, Rice, Bagging small country Produce, Van-derhorst's Wharf, Charleston, S. C

DAILY.

Washington, Wednesday, August 28, 1850.

No. 62.

MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK,

Engine-Wok, and Engineering.

Designed for Practical Working-Men, and those intended for the Engineering Profession.

Edited by OLIVER BURNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form,"

"The New and Improved System of Logarithine,"

"The Elements of Euclidby Cotors," etc., etc.,

Sibliothèque des Arts Industriels. (Mas Paris.) 2. Civil Engineer and Architect's

London.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. 4. Publication Industrielle. (Arme

4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine, Paris.)
5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Pouson.)
7. Aligemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen. (Forster, Wien.)
8. Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.)
6. Sherwin's Logarithims.

6. Sherwin's Logarithms.
10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of

10. Byrne's Logarithms.

11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne.

12. Silliman's Journal.

13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Hulsse, Leipzig.

14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.

15. Heltzapffels' Turning and Mechanical Manippulation.

16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)

17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)

18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.

19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.

20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (Laboulaye, Paris.)

21. Sganzin's Civil Engineering.

22. Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.

23. Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation. (Woodcroft.)

24. Essai sur Pindustrie des Matieres Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.)

25. Macneill's Tables.

26. Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.

27. Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion.

28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary,

29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)

30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering,

31. The Mathematician. (London.)

32. Barlow on Strength of Materials.

33. Hann's Mechanics.

34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)

35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.

36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)

37. The Artisan.

Engineers. (London.)
37. The Artisan. 33. Quarterly Papers on Engineering tished by Weale, London.)
39. Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
40. Student's Guide to the Locomotiv.

Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine
 Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Bar low, London.)
 Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil (Le Blanc, Paris.)
 Buchanan on Mill Work.
 Praetical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines. (G. Rennie.)
 Repertoire de l'Industrie Franquaise et Etran-

Repertoire de l'Andustrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L. Mathias, Paris.)
 Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Accom, London.)
 Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)
 Hodge on the Steam Engine
 Scientific American.

49. Scientific American.
50. Railroad Journal. (New York)
51. American Artisan.
52. Mechanic's Magazine.
53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec-

ture,
54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur
(De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fair

55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fairbarn.)

56. Breea' Railway Practice.

57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary.

58. Bowditch's Navigation.

59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.

60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia.

(Luke Herbert.)

61. Patent Journal; London.

62. Bree's Glossary of Ergineering.

63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. Crasy.

64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.

65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Haskell.)

66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place

Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn. Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Con-tractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every

tractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every description.

Architects and Bridge Bui'ders.
Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
Ship Builders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.
Block and Pump Makers.
Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.
Manufacturers of Lines and Cotton Fabrics.
Manufacturers of Lines and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.
Calenderers, Bleachers, and Calico Printers.
Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons interested in Sewing Machinery.
Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.
Cutting and Turning Tool Makers.
Pin and Needle Makers.
Nail and Rivet Makers.

Nail and Rivet Makers. Bolt and Screw-Bolt Makers.

callier Dressers and Cutriers.

Lanufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms
andle Makers.

Jacuit and Gracker Makers. Lace Makers.
Ribbon Weavers.
Stone Cutters and Marble Masons.
Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers.

Coopers. Cider and Cheese Manufacturers

Grows, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.
Sagar Bollers and Refiners, with Propuetors
Bugar Plantations.
Manufacturers of Railway, Ber, Round Ribb and Rod Iron.

Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Philosophical Apparatus and lustruments.

Minar's Esgineers, and other interested in Pumping Enginee.

Persons interested in Canals and Aqueducts.

Warchousemen, and others, using Hydraulic Presses, Dynapometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes.

Workers in Metals and Alloys.

Tin Plate Workers.

Spring Macufacturers.

Wheelwrights, Clock Makers Horologists, &c.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers lave endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a Mechanic may construct accurately any machine described.

The publishers are, in short determined, regardless of coat, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise.

The work will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers at 25 cents per number, and completed within the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will

bers at 25 cents per number, and completed with-in the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will be made to agents.

Any one remitting the publishers \$10 in advance shall receive the work through the post office free Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis in payment.

FOR CALIFORNIA. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-THROUGH PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back. In the first attempts of this Company to meet

REPUBLIC, Capt. Hudson.
ITHMUS, Capt. Hirencock.
COLUMBUS, Capt. Peck.
ANTELOPE, Capt. Acriev. Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York Chagres, of the

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N.
OHIO, Capt. SCHENCE, U. S. N.
FALCON, Capt. Hartstein, U. S. N. The connection between the two lines will be arefullly and regularly kept up, so that no delay eyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Pana-

ma, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California.

M. O. ROBERTS,

M. O. ROBERTS, Cor. Warren and West sts., New York. United States Mail Steamship Company CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. nf

From the pier foot of Warren street. The UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP оню. J. F. SCHENCE, U. S. Navy, Cemmander

J. F. SCHENCE, U. S. Navy, Cemmander.

THIS splendid steamship will sail as as above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and California.

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage.

The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant, are now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices: FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. State-room berth Steerage berth, found bed and board

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

It must be acknowledged that the horizon is lowering and gloomy in its aspect towards the South, but I yet have confidence in the determined spirit, and strong arm of her people, supported as she is by justice and the Constitution on her side, let come what may, she will, I have no doubt, be equal to the emergency—and if by injustice and aggressions, she is forced to leave the Union (hallowed by all the glories of the past) and throw the sword in the scales, she will come out triamphant, and become a beacon light to the sarrounding world, and a model of perfection in government hitherto not attained, while the North will be divided and torn by "isms, scisms, strikes, Free soil, anti-

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passages from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round. This was done from a desire to accommodate those who could procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforescen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevented their ships from reaching Panama as soon as anticipated, and caused detention at the Isthmus, which was increased by the impatience of passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco, will be performed with regularity and despatch.

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Francisco, consists of the the entire justice and humanity of the institution as it exists, and to assure some well disposed men on whom this maudinism of philanthrophy—this "higher law" monstrosity, may have taken some hold, that a man may hold slaves consistently with christianity, virtue and good citizenship. The comparison above alluded to, is most happy—showing what the "free system" really is in practice—how utterly communeism fails to meet the wants of men, dividing according to each man's stare, and leaving him in sickness and old age without any support, and showing slavery on the other hand, to be the far better community ties and souts in childhood as well as old age, in sickness as well as in health.

But I am really not able for reason before stated, to do this or any other part of the pamphlet justice,

State-room berth, Sound bed and board 150 in itself, does not change character, though all nations embrace it.

Passage can also be secured for the intermediate purit, as follows:

Why, I understand that no christian family can be purit, as follows:

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Why, I understand that no christian family can be purit, as follows:

Why, I understand that no christian family can be stand, to persevere in their efforts, and noble stand, to persevere in their efforts, and all times and all

Not long ago a minister of the Gospel in this city, a young man distinguished for his meekness, piety and profound erudition, born and reared in New England, visited the land of his birth and was not allowed to enter the pulpits of his own denomination! And why? Listen oh ye who suppose the genus extinct, that Christ himself condemned, because forsooth, he presched in a slaveholding community! "National conscience!" Just Heaven guide us to attend to our own, and the "National conscience" will take care of itself.

Are we wrong in contemplating such things? Are we to be called timid for dreading such results? More than all, are we too early? This issue must be met. The Northern conscence wills it, the Southern is not indifferent. And shall we leave such an inheritance to the children of our love? No; a thousand times, no! We are the men, and now is the time. If slavery is an evil of any kind it is our evil. If it is a sin, it is our sin. If it is a blessing, it is our blessing, and by the will of God we will stand by our ones.

Messas. Entrons:—After reading your editorial of the 12th instant, uson the probability of the passage of the California bill, I cannot refrain from responding to it in the affirmative.

Should that measure of injustice to the South become a law by Congress, Georgia will be bound by an act of her Logislature to make some move, and we may well judge by her post history, and the present spirit of her people, what come a law by Congress, Georgia will be bound by an act of her Logislature to make some move, and we may well judge by her post history, and the present spirit of her people, what come a law by Congress, Georgia will be been so will pursue; and, ulcs, let her take the postion upon resistance to mjust lepislation, or of secession, (from a compact entered into "for the common defence" and "to promote the general welfare" of the whole, but whose acts of injustice deprive the South from the mutual benefits accruing from the accession of Territory acquired from Mexico), and I tell you the people of South Carolina are with her, she cares not who is the leader or the "Banner State," but unfurl that banner for her rights, and her sons will be there, and resize even unto douth.

The North is mistaken if they for a mement suppose that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are in advance of the people of this State or of the States—not only our Rhetts, Greggs, and Chesquat should be humifor traitors, if they speak reason, but the inhabitants of the whole State high and low, nearly to a mich.

Principles, not compromisses which survender all to the North, should be the ascadidate determination of the South, and any Southers man either through fear of the North, nor the hope of preferment from higher powers, who can so far forget his duty to his country as to give one inchession that the survey of the survey of the survey of the country. He claims to be the judge of what rights of the States—not only our on the south of 36.30, is no longer worthy to be called a son of the South, and any Southers man either thr

than to abate one jot or tittle of our just rights after these threats. The people are ready, aye ready, to defend their rights and show this Abolitionist Fillmore that he is not their lord

and master.

Our readers will find on the outside of our Our readers will find on the outside of our paper, and in close proximity to the message of our would-be-king, an able speech delivered by Gen. Cushing to the people of Newburyport, Massachusetts. We publish it because it does justice to the South, and is an exhibition of patriotism and honesty rarely to be found among Northern men in these times.—Pendleton (N. C.)

THE COMPROMISE DEFEATED .- The N. Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst., contains a tele-graphic account of the defeat of the compromise bill—so much of it, at least, as relates to Calfor-nia, New Mexico, and the boundary of Texas. A Territorial Government has been established for Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso. for Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso.

In the language of the Yazoo Democrat, "this news will be read with a thrill of pleasure by every Southern patriot. It is a triumph over Northern fanaticism scarcely hoped for by the most sanguine; and though the demonstration of feeling may not be boisterous, it will be deep and heartfelt. \* \* \* All the South now has to do is, to present an unbroken front, boldly declare her rights, and unflinehingly maintain them. Do this, and cease the detestable canting about disunion, and we cannot fail to preserve both the Union and our rights."—Carrolton, Miss. Democrat.

about desumon, and we cannot fail to preserve the corporating to be the fact better an excellent and inches and on the corporating the many contents of the corporation of the corporati

From the (Ala.) Herald and Trib [The following letter, written by an intelli-gent North Carolinian, has been handed to us for publication, which we take pleasure in lay-ing before our readers:]

You ask me to state what I know of the 'scup-

small branches die, rot, crumble and fall down, making a good manure.

This superlative vine will not grow from a cutting one time in a thousand; but it is easily propagated by turning a young vine to the earth, doubling it gently, and covering the double carefully with rich loose soil. It takes root very soon, and the next season may be severed from the parent branch, transported in earth (the new roots) to any distance and safely transplanted, which should be in dry, loose, but rich soil. Decomposed shells, sand, iron, filings and parings of leather are admirably adapted to hasten the growth. It will bear in three years from the planting, and invariably produces a better fruit when near salt water.

As a table grape, when perfectly ripe, there is none equal to it. For making wine, twice as much can be made from an acre, as can be made from any grape in the world. For many years, a delicious grape cordial, or preserved grape juice, has been made in the eastern or northe: stern part of North Carolina. When a few years old it is very rich and sweet, and although it is

maining liquid being a wine of the very best description. Samples were sent to New York, Baltimore and Charleston, when the most accomplished wine bibbers of the day, without knowing what it was, pronounced it must excellent indeed and worth four dollars per gallon. The same process has since been followed, as nearly as possible, but the liquid has been found always after the lapse of years, something like hard cider. But that good wine can be made from the grape, there is no doubt. That this wine will flourish and bear well in any region near the Gulf in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, there is no doubt: and that in every respect it is a most superior grape, there is no doubt. It must not be planted in low, wet, or marshy grounds. Sandy, hilly, shelly, loamy soils, where the influence of the sea atmosphere can be felt, is decidedly the best. Have I said enough for you?

Very respectfully yours, &c.

A New System of Medical Practice.—A London correspondent of the Tribune, gives the following account of a new method of curing diseases, invented by a Swedish poet, which consists in bodily exercitations, either voluntary or

applied from without:

"A subject which is now much talked of he as a piece of progress, is the new system of Mechanical or Motor Medicine, called 'Vinesipathy, or the Cure of Diseases by Specific Active and Passive Movements.' It has been practiced for forty pears in Stockholm, and is this year, for the first time, becoming prominent in England. There is a good pamphlet on it under the above title, by Georgu. The method consists in applying external motions, passive and active exercise, &c., to the body; and in rendering these so special, that you can operate on the various

pose of moving and jogging the failing parts and powers within.

"There are thus languages of midges to remind brain, liver, spleen, and all their neglected dates. The effects produced approve the plan, and stamp it as an art and science. It is exercise, contact, admonition pursued into details, whereby disease is literally for the first time handled. One important general truth which accrues from it is, that operations from without are propagated inward, and that by scientific knowledge, you can send in messages to particular parts, which are received and heard just where they are wanted, and nowhere clse. This practice recognizes motion for the first time as propagated in the living frame, and matched for ten-footers.

"The Chinese are, in some respects, the Yan-kees of the East. Their redundant population overflows into all the neighboring countries—and wherever they go they are sure to get the team of all the trade. Large communities of them are found scattered throughout all Further India, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, where they unfortunately show themselves

ladividuals may forward the am es at our risk. Address, (post-pr ELLWOOD FISHER, Washingto

INTERESTURG BRIDAL RACE.—The conditi

Souppersong Grapes, Wine, Ao.

The following letter, written by an intelligent North Carolinian, has been handed to use for publication, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers;

You ask me to state what I know of the 'scuppernong grape.' My deer fellow, a volume as alarge as a Dutch cheese, would not convey to others what I know—my full experience, experiments and expenses in regard to that lazury of the old North State, the unpretending honest, true, unrepudiating old North State! Why he who never ate scuppernong grape, perfectly man trarely has no idea of God's blessing, bounty and goodness in the grape "line." Such a grape was nover dreamed of im Madeira or sunny ledly; the south of France has nothing to be compared with it; Andelusia has nothing so sweet, so rich, so juicy, so positively superior to all other productions of the vine.

The first vine of this name was found in Tyrrel county, North Carolina, near the banks of the Sounghernong river, a small tributary of Albemarie Sound, by some of the party companing the first North Carolina, near the banks of the Sounghernong river, a small tributary of Albemarie Sound, by some of the party companing the first North Carolina and ally was transplanted very soon after on Roanoke Island, has aded or commanded by Sir Waiter Raleigh. One small vine (root and all) was transplanted very soon after on Roanoke Island, where only a few years since a saw it, then in a very flourishing state, owned by a man named Cuthbert; and was told by eight Albert and the state of party of the branches. It covered nearly shall an acrost ground and bore boautifully to the very extremity of the branches. It covered nearly shall branches die, rot, crumble and fall down, making a good manure.

This superlative vine will not grow from a cutting one time in a thousand; but it is easily propagated by 'turning a young vine to the earth, doubling it goulty, and covering the double carefully with rich floose soil. It takes the first the superlative vine will be severed from the pa of the bridal race are these: the maiden has certain start given, which she avails herself to gain a sufficient distance from the crowd and flew to the point where her lover was. But the only pursuer was rarely mounted, and not easily shaken off. Making a last and desperate effort, he dashed alongside the maiden, and stretching out his arm, almost won the unwilling prize; but she, bending her head to the horse's neck, eluded his grasp and wheeled off. Ere the discomfitted horseman could again approach her, her lover's arm was around her waist; and amidst the shouts of the spectators they turned towards the fort.—Captain Barslem's Peep into

WANT OF CLEANLINESS AMONG THE ORIENmodel of perfection in government hitherto not attained, while the North will be divided and torn by "isms, scisms, strikes, Free-soil, antirent," and the thousand and one inconsitencies known only to herself and to her people.

South Carolina would yield her devotion to the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from a most extravagant to the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from a most extravagant to the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as from the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as a greater than the habits of the great after its being expressed. It is, when carefully prepared, a desirable, rich and luscious cordial. Various attempts have been made to make a greater to the Union to nome, so long as it is a Union as a greater to be treated as such, what mockery it is to talk about State Rights. We can see no difference between a government acting on such principles after its being expressed. It is, when carefully prepared, a desirable, rich and luscious cordial. Various attempts have been made to make a genuine wine from the juice, without adding spirits; in only one instance, to my knowledge, union wine from the juice, without adding spirits; in only one instance, to my knowledge, of their consciences paramount to an oath taken to support the Constitution, where is there any hope for the South? but in her own determined of the same effect on our Representation of the pure juice was left in a large cask, and with the exception of the reception of the pure juice was left in a large cask, and it then only real cleaning which most Oriental's one half by evaporation and leakag undergo. The visit to the bath is, therefore, made a matter of some importance, and the day on which it occurs, is marked out as a holyday. When the cleausing has taken place the Eastern wraps himself luxuriously in clean towels, and discusses the news of the neighborhood over pipes and coffee. At 1 o'clock in the day the males take their departure, and the women use the building till sunset. The bath supplies the same source of recreation to an eastern lady that balls and parties do to their European sisters. Hese each khatoun meets her female friends, discusses scandal and fashions, and deplores the jealously or inconstancy of her husband. Sometimes curiosity leads a European lady to the bath, which she has no sooner entered than a loquacious and inquisitive crowd surrounds her. All flock to examine the dress and the appearance of the stranger, and it is well, if she is enabled to escape uninjured in temper and equanismity from their searching scrutiny.—Notes from Ninezeh.

The Chinese in California.—The number of Chinese now in the city of San Francisco is estimated at twelve hundred. Many of these came to California when the gold excitement first broke out, and while others were bandoning the city for the mines, the Celestials very prudently remained behind, industriously amassing riches, not so fast, perhaps, as others, but quite as sure, certainly, and with less detriment to health. Thus as a Boston cotemporary remarks: "The Republic, ere long, will have a large number of citizens voting for President, and appealing to the Constitution, while they worship Confucius, and eat rice with chopsticks," But if the character of the Celestials is such as the California Courier represents it, we do not think the Republic "will be endangered by admitting the "chin-chins" to the free use of the ballot."

made use of; and the science has so far advanced, that already as many as a thousand different movements have been devised for the purpose of moving and jogging the failing parts and powers within.

"There are thus languages of midges to remind brain, liver, spleen, and all their neglected duties. The effects produced approve the plan, and stamp it as an art and science. It is exer-

inde as e, and which some they unfortunately show themselves superior to the people among whom they settle, in civilization, intelligence, industry, thrift, orderly behaviour, and all the qualities of good citizens. There is no doubt that the attractions of commerce and gain will draw still greater numbers of them into the Pacific territories of the United States, where they will enjoy what they have never yet possessed out of their own country, a perfect political equality with the people among whom they reside,